

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

COMMON NAMES OF GRASSES &c.

A writer in the Kentucky Farmer, complains of the confusion existing in regard to the common names of grasses and other plants.

This is certainly an evil, and the only way to remedy it is the one which he proposes, viz. the publication of a work which shall give an exact description of each species of grass, and give all the common names. If such a work could be published it would be valuable, and if it could be accompanied with correct drawings of each species its value would be enhanced. It is true that this would also swell the cost, but the value would be proportional. We have often heard people complain of the use of latin names as used by Botanists in their description of plants, but we do not see how it can be avoided, and yet the proper definite description be kept up. Although this language is not understood by one in ten perhaps, yet as it is the same and continues the same by whatever nation it is studied, it forms a medium whereby they can understand what is meant by other nations. Much of the evil complained of may be remedied if a work such as the above could be published. At present, what is known by some common name in one town may not be known by the same in the next. We will mention one. There is a species of grass growing in Kentucky called "Blue Grass," which makes a very superior pasture, and is of incalculable value to the farmers of that state. It is stated that it starts early and continues growing the whole season, and that its leaves are sometimes nearly two feet in length, and of the most luxuriant verdure. Now, one would suppose that such a valuable grass would be an acquisition to every farmer. But, if Dr. Darlington's botanical description be correct, we have it in abundance in Maine, where it is called "spear grass" and certainly does not exhibit any remarkable properties, nor is it thought much of nor very highly prized. If the Kentucky blue grass is really our "spear or spire grass" (*Poa Pratensis* of Linnaeus) may not something be learned if we instigate the cause, the why and wherefores that cause the difference in quality in the same grass if grown in Kentucky and in Maine?

Taking it for granted that there is no mistake in the identity of the grass, let us inquire into some of the differences of situation which probably cause the difference in the properties of the same plant.

First, climate undoubtedly has much to do with it, and second, the writer states that it delights in rich calcareous (limy) soils, and in argillaceous (clayey) soils. Now the soil of Kentucky is calcareous mostly. Would a generous application of lime on argillaceous (clay) soils here where this grass is growing, improve it so as to make it equal to the Kentucky crop. It is worth a trial.

SHEEP IN SOUTHERN LATITUDES.

A correspondent, writing from Lafayette city, Miss. puts to us the following questions. 1st. Can wool be raised in this latitude as well or better than it can be in yours? With proper care it can undoubtedly be raised as well in that latitude as in ours. We have no statistics or meteorological tables at hand to note the difference between the two places, but we venture to hazard a guess that the range of the thermometer is not so great in the region where our correspondent

is located as with us. In regard to sheep, especially those of the fine woolled varieties, we probably have the advantage in the summer, and they or he in the winter. Our high airy hills make the best of sheep pastures in the summer, but our severe winters make it necessary to bestow special attention on them during that season. We presume that the climate of Miss. is more like that of Spain than that of Maine, and Spain is the birthplace of the merino. In summer the Spanish Shepherd takes his flocks to the mountains where they spend the warm part of the season, and in winter they descend to the plains where the season is more mild, and thus he keeps up a more equable temperature on them through the year. If there are any hills or open woods in the vicinity of our correspondent, they will afford a good retreat for his sheep in summer. The principal trouble in growing wool every where in the temperate zone is disease. Sheep are probably liable to a greater variety of diseases than any other of our domestic animals, and particular care is necessary to be exercised in preventing them. Some of the finest wool that we have seen was once sent us by the late Richard K. Meade, of Frederick Co. Va. It was from some merinos that he raised, and not from the peculiar breed which he was engaged in rearing when he died. 2d. Where is our nearest possible market? We are not able to answer this question. We will however say this, should it be found profitable to grow wool in that section, and should any considerable quantities be produced, "the nearest possible market" would be at your own doors, as it is here. No sooner is the fleece clipped than you are visited by some agent or agents of the several manufacturing establishments ready to drive a bargain with you for it. 3d. Where our best market? We presume that at present, the best wool market in the union is Boston. The woollen manufactures near by consume vast quantities of wool. The establishment of the Messrs Lawrence at Lowell works up over two thousand pounds per day. 4th. Does wool command cash as readily as cotton? Wool is always a cash article with us. And we presume it would be the same at the south were there any amount raised to make it an object to send for it, or to send it to market. 5th. Will the reduction of the tariff destroy the profit of raising wool? We are of opinion that the reduction of the tariff to a much lower point than it is at present, will seriously injure the profits of wool growing. England on account of the low price of labor, can manufacture cheaper than we can, and of course can throw her woollens into our market, at a price so low that we cannot compete with her. She can raise her own wool or obtain it from her colonies, and is therefore not dependent on this country for the raw material as she is for cotton. There is no doubt that she means also to shut her ports against this article (cotton) too before long. Her experiments in growing the article in India will succeed if money, skill and enterprise can make them. The moment this takes place you will find her putting a heavy duty upon American cotton. Self is the ruling principle in her political economy, and however correct may be her theories in regard to that science in the abstract, her practice is self in the beginning, and self in the end.

WILD RICE. Our thanks are due to the Editors of the New Genessee Farmer for a package of the Wild Rice, (*Zizania aquatica*) which grows spontaneously in the waters of Lake Superior and Upper Canada. We have long been anxious to obtain some, as we have no

doubt it may be made a valuable article with us. We shall endeavor to give it a fair trial.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. A friend has sent us a Catalogue of this flourishing institution. The present number of students is 231, viz., 62 Medical, 35 Seniors, 32 Juniors, 56 Sophomores, 46 Freshmen.

Original.

VALUE OF THE SKUNK.

MR. EDITOR:—I have noticed a communication from the Albany Cultivator, respecting the advantages that might be derived from the skunk, by Solomon W. Jewett, of Middlebury Vt., and likewise your remarks upon the profit of the animal, as a remedy to keep the weevils or grain fly from depositing their eggs in the heads of our wheat. Sir, I am aware that the usefulness or profit of the skunk is not fully appreciated. If the farmer could but know the amount of the beetle and other insects one of those animals will destroy in the season of them, he would never think of trapping them to string up in his field, or of caging them for the purpose of feeding and occasionally "stirring him up" to renew his perfume. Sir I have been very destructive to these animals myself, before I knew the value of them. About three years since I discovered a wood chuck in my mowing, and knowing him to be mischievous in grass and vegetables, I killed him. Soon after a skunk took possession of his domicile, and kept it through the summer, in the fall after, I ploughed up the field, and in so doing, broke into a part of the den that he had used for convenience as a necessary, while he secreted himself from his destroyer, and I found there, I should judge from 1 to 1/2 of a bushel of excrementitious matter that was mostly shells of the wings of the beetle. Since then I have endeavored to cultivate their friendship, and sir if we let them run they will destroy more insects than many of our two legged animals would that are trampling our vines and destroying the fruit which the skunk has protected. Sir, if I had a wish to cage an animal to keep up a nauseous effluvia for the purpose of driving the fly from my grain, I would catch some of the smoking loafers which infest our villages, that the industrious part of the community have to support, say four of them, and furnish them with long nine segars, and cage one on each side of the field so that they cannot do one another mischief, and my word for it, I would rid society of a useless animal, and raise an effluvia that will be more disgusting to the flies and a surer protection to the wheat, than the scent of the four legged animal. As to the flies not preying upon the carcass of the skunk I think it is a mistake. I know that the flies use the carcass to deposit their eggs on. The best remedy that I know of at present for the weevil, is the Black Sea wheat, sowed not earlier than the 20th of May.

T. P.

NOTE.—His skunkship is beginning to be duly appreciated. The substitute which our friend recommends is a good one,—but wont it drive all the skunks from the farm too, as well as the weevils?—Ed.

Original.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR:—It seems to me that your correspondent Mr. Jewett, has not become acquainted with certain 'whys' and 'wherefores' respecting his own wheat, which I have no doubt is similar to that of Mr. Wood's. I take it to be agreed by all who know a thing or two, that the same degree of warmth in the sultry part of the season, that will forward wheat of all kinds if sowed early, will mature the fly, or weevil, thus they are ready to destroy early sowed wheat. But the Black Sea wheat comes from a part of the world where the seasons are short, and will mature, if sowed so late that the fly has had his day, and gone off before that kind of wheat, if sowed late has come into the right state to be ruined by them. But it may be added that that variety, by means of the hardness of the straw, or something else, does generally resist the atmospheric influence, which causes other varieties to rust. Now

231. 62 Medical, 35 Seniors, 32 Juniors, 56 Sophomores, 46 Freshmen.

Sir, Mr. Jewett says, when he sowed early it was injured by the fly. What a pity he had not have known that if thus sowed it would come forward as does the fly, or weevil. Mr. Wood seems to be aware of that, for he recommends his wheat only if sowed in the right time. I now hope that Mr. Jewett will not be much amused by Mr. Wood's advertisement. I hope also he never will sow his wheat again so as to have it mature with the weevil. Will Mr. Jewett consider a little, and oblige his friend. Truly,
S. W.

EXPERIMENTS WITH POUDETTE.

D. K. MINOR, agent of the New York Poudrette Company, has furnished us a communication on its use, by a gentleman from Pelhamdale, which we are obliged to condense; merely remarking that we think this manure one of the most valuable kind, and hope the companies preparing it, will receive ample encouragement, as we are sure it is deserved.

J. H. Esq. says—"I consider it superior to any manure I have ever used. On potatoes, the seed and soil being the same, those manured with poudrette came up four days the earliest, maintained their ascendancy throughout the season, and gave the greatest and best product. For corn there is no other manure that can come in competition with it. I planted a fortnight after my neighbors had planted, yet in three weeks my corn was farther advanced than any near me. There was less soft corn than I have ever had in proportion to the quantity of good corn. It was planted about the 28th of May, and cut up and removed the 1st of September. As a top dressing to grass it is invaluable. I had sowed some grass seeds in October; but in March there was little or none to be seen. I had the ground raked, some poudrette spread lightly over it, and half the usual quantity of clover seed sown on it. The effect was truly astonishing. It was cut in June, and August, and part in October, and remained fresh and green till snow fell. For turneps, I know poudrette to be almost a certain guard against the fly. Mine this year, were as fine as were ever raised in this county, while many about have failed. I put the poudrette on the drill after the turnep seed, the quantity very small, looking like a train of gun powder. For cucumbers and melons, &c., I think poudrette mixed with peat earth the best manure I have tried; I raised very fine watermelons on sand, with this compost the past season."

Albany Cultivator.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

MESSRS GAYLORD & TUCKER—I propose to prepare a series of short essays on the culture and management of bees, to be published in your valuable paper monthly, or as often as you think best; not to crowd out other matter of more importance. The following subject will be taken as basis on which I intend to predicate my remarks, to wit:

"The condition and perfection of the brood combs and young broods in a hive of bees determines its success, and its profit to its owner."

In the discussion of this position, some hives and their uses may be examined, and bad management corrected, and in the course of the remarks I shall make, a new bee-hive will be proposed, a hive constructed on several entire new principles, differing from any other known, to my knowledge. It may be used as a swarmer, or a non-swarmer, as may be most agreeable to its owner. As it is so constructed that swarms may be divided off in the appropriate season for swarming; young and fruitful queens are raised to replenish and keep perfect the young broods—instead of having the brood combs vacated in consequence of old and barren queens, which is the sure result of all non-swarmers in the course of a few years, with which I am acquainted. I think I shall be able to send you a model next month, with an explanation of its uses. No principle of the Vermont bee-hive will be counteracted in this, nor any conflicting sentiments with those set forth in my manual, on bees, will be advanced. In the course of the remarks I shall make, paralyzing bees by the use of fungus, and the practicability of doubling swarms for wintering, will be considered and illustrated. And also removing swarms or hives of bees after they are too old to be profitable by the use of the pruning knife.

As the perfection of the brood combs and young broods in the hives determines its success, the first thing to be attended to in the culture of bees, is, to furnish them with a suitable tenement, that will enable the bees to perform all their peculiar instinctive duties, and at the same time afford the greatest protection from their enemies. And here it should be remarked, that a box placed under a hive of bees affords the greatest possible protection to millers, moth-worms, spiders, and other vermin, inimical to the bees, as it forms a most ready retreat, and most perfect harbor for these insects to conceal themselves from the no-

tice of the bees in the day time; moreover if this box is made in the shape of the roof of a house with the hive resting on the same, I can conceive of no invention that is so well calculated to facilitate the entrance of those night intruders: as the gable ends of the box afford a ready pathway for them when prowling out of their lurking place, and enable them to crawl directly up into the hive among the combs, and there accomplish their pernicious and deadly purposes.

A bee-hive that is designed as a swarmer should hold one and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and be made with two apartments, upper and lower, by a horizontal partition, inserted at such a distance from the bottom as to leave a space which will hold one bushel, for the bees to use as a kitchen, as they will use this apartment to perform most of their labors and instinctive offices, by preparing their brood comb and raising the young bees here. In the chamber or upper apartment of the hive may be inserted drawers, globes or other vessels to suit the convenience or fancy of the owner. If rightly managed, pure honey only will be deposited in this apartment, as the bees will dispose of the flowers, or bee-bread, by storing it in cells in the immediate vicinity of the young, where it is wanted to feed the larvae. It should here be remarked that a communication from one draw to another should never be made (unless it is done to evade a patent right) for the labors of the bees are retarded until a sufficient number of bees are hatched to fill both drawers before they can make comb in either, as a perfect uniformity of heat is required to enable bees to make comb, the air in both boxes must be of the same temperature—and the communications will frequently deter the bees from depositing any honey in either. Moreover it will not be surprising if millers should be found on the outside of the boxes in the chamber of the hive.

It is not material in what shape a hive is made, except as a matter of convenience both to the bees and their owner; bees will build their combs in any shape adapted to the space they are made to occupy, in the most economical and best possible manner, to save themselves steps and time. I prefer a wedge form for the lower part of a bee-hive on account of its convenience in wedging the combs to prevent them from falling, and also to enable their owner in passing on their rear, to let down the bottom board so as to examine the interior of the hive without being compelled to disturb the bees by raising up the hive. No objection should be raised against a square hive or even a round one, admitting the bottom board can be suspended and closed at pleasure. As on the management of the bottom board, and other ventilating processes, depends the perfection of the young broods in the hive, in a great degree, this part of the subject will be considered more in detail. The bottom board ventilator, and even a proportion of the hive's mouth, corresponding with the number of bees in the hive, should be kept closed during the spring months, and at all chilly turns of weather during the breeding season, which usually lasts from March to October. There would seem to be an objection to this practice on account of the return of the moths among the combs again after the bees had dropped them down upon the bottom board. But when it is known that at this season of the year a moth worm was never known to make the attempt to return to the combs after he was dragged from the place of his concealment in his armor, his activity and ambition being at once subdued by the action of the atmosphere and rough treatment of the bees, the objection is removed at once, for it is but little trouble, and requires but little time to let down and clean off the bottom board, occasionally, until the hive is so replenished with young bees, as the weather comes in hot, so as to render a chill among the young broods impossible. Then the bottom board may be suspended three eighths of an inch below the edges of the hive, to enable them to keep any web from forming or worms from crawling up into the hive, as they are able to crawl up only in hot weather, at the same time the bees are able to reach this distance and raise themselves upon the edge of the hive; moreover, in hot weather I have seen bees form a rope or ladder, six inches in length, to enable any working bee to ascend upon the combs without being compelled to crawl up the side of the hive.

By the use of the bottom board a perfect ventilation in the draws is formed in hot weather by the buzz of the bees in the lower apartments, by forcing more freely good air, softened by animal heat, through apertures into the draws, which expels the air that is exhausted of its vitality, (or pent heat) and enables the bees to prosecute their business in the draws to the best possible advantage. (This is what has brought chamber hives into use, and this is what constitutes one point of the letters patent in the Vermont bee-hive.)

Truly yours,

J. M. WEEKS.

Salisbury, Vt. Feb. 20, 1841. Albany Cultivator.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES, ROOTS, ETC.

SIR,—We often hear of the decay of the winter stock of roots, and are told, that to preserve them, it is necessary to open the doors of the magazine every fine day, for the admission of fresh air; and also, to leave a passage from the top of the cellar, or depository, by which the damp and foul air might escape, and thus prevent fermentation, which is sure to take place, unless these directions are observed. Now I believe all this is wrong from the beginning, and that to preserve our roots, we ought to bury them so deep & effectually, as to place them entirely out of the influence of the atmosphere at all times; the next best thing being, to place them in cellars, where no ventilation can ever take place; carefully observing to close all up as quickly as possible, after taking out as many as would be required for two or three days' consumption. Depend upon it, it is the fresh air which brings on fermentation, and is more than one half of the cause of the complaints we have, of the bad effects of feeding sugar beets to cattle on the commencement of spring.

I am led to this subject, at the present time, by observing, that at the exhibition of the New-Haven Co. Ag. Soc., in October last, Mr. Foote, of Bradford Co., Conn., presented some apples of the growth of the year previous, 1839, and that they were greatly admired for their beauty and perfect preservation. Mr. Foote observed, they were kept without any extraordinary labor or pains on his part; he merely put them into an uncovered bin in his cellar, which is made secure from frost—of course out of the influence of the atmosphere; and in the spring, instead of opening his cellar for the admission of fresh air, in fine weather, as is usually the case, he keeps all closed up tight, as in the winter; the consequence is, that his apples keep sound throughout the summer; and he has no doubt that the admission of fresh air in the spring is the sole cause of their decay. Will those who are so fortunate as to have a store of roots for winter and spring food think seriously of this, and make a fair experiment, for the satisfaction of themselves and those who have experienced the disappointment of their hopes, in the preservation of the sugar-beet for spring cattle-feed. Potatoes have been kept sound and good for two years, by depositing them at the bottom of a dry well; and it is reasonable to expect the same result from the same practice, when applied to the preservation of a root, which, from its saccharine quality, is more likely to run into fermentation than any other crop that has grown. The coming spring will afford an excellent opportunity of putting the matter to the test of experiment.

JAMES CORLEY.

Farmers Cabinet.

ON SURFACE MANURING.

SIR,—If it be true, that plants can take manure into their system when in the form of water only, then assuredly, a great portion of the manure which is turned down by the plough is lost, to say the least of it. oftentimes, however, the roots of the plants, which are by these means embedded in it during the time of the putrefying process, are seriously injured, being found decayed and quite rotten; witness the instance recorded at page 86 of the Cabinet for October last, where a whole plantation of cherry trees were destroyed by burying at their roots, at the time of planting, a thick mass of stable manure, every tree dying by poison in the third year after planting. The juices of plants must become vitiated by such gross food, and the theory that the rust in wheat and various other diseases are occasioned by this poisonous matter, is in all probability correct. It should, therefore, be laid down as a maxim, never to manure for a crop of grain, but to give all that can be obtained to green and root crops destined for the food of cattle.

Then comes the question as to the propriety of applying it to the surface only for these crops; and I am very strongly of opinion that it is the carbonic gas which is of service to vegetation, and it is destined by its weight to descend and perform that office, while the hydrogen, which has possibly been employed in the formation of that or some other necessary ingredient, passes off by its levity, after its presence is no longer necessary, escaping into the air to perform its gain the destined round; and it would, in all probability, be found injurious rather than otherwise, were any attempt made to confine it in contact with the plant, after its necessary office had been fulfilled—according to the theory contained at page 134 of the Cabinet, vol. 5. And I am led to think very seriously of this theory, from the circumstance of the necessity of waiting until the poisonous gas has escaped from a newly-made hot bed, before any plants or seeds can with safety be consigned to it: besides the very observable difference there always is between the smell of the gas which rises from a fresh-made hot bed, and that which is evolved after it has become sweet—as it is termed—by evaporation, and strongly to corroborate the truth of the theory, at least as it ap-

pears to me.

Cowper, in his inimitable "Task," has a few lines so applicable to this subject, that I cannot refrain from copying them. Speaking of the newly-made hot bed, he says,

"Three must the voluble and restless earth
Spin round upon her axle, ere the warmth,
Slow-gathering in the midst, through the square mass
Diffused, stain the surface: when behold!
A pestilent and most corrosive steam,
Like a gross fog Bosonian, rising fast,
And fast condensed upon the dewy sash,
Asks egress, which obtained, the overcharged
And drenched conservatory, breathes abroad,
In volumes wheeling slow, the vapor dark,
And, purified, rejoices to have lost
Its foul inhabitant."
Farmers Cabinet.

J. DOUGLAS.

PLASTIC GALVANISM.

The method discovered by M. Jacobi, of procuring by means of electricity convex impressions, or impressions in relief, similar to the outline of a given model, continues to be applied in France with success. This process, to which M. Jacobi has given the name of plastic galvanism, consists in decomposing, by means of an electric current, a solution of sulphate of copper in which the mould that receives the impression is placed. The moulds may be of metal, of wax, of wood, of plaster, or even of stearine. When M. Jacobi makes use of a mould that is not metallic, he covers the surface of it with graphite or plumbago. The process of M. Jacobi has already been turned to considerable advantage in Russia, in those manufactories where articles of luxury or of domestic use are manufactured. It has also been applied by its inventor to reproduce the photogenic image formed in the Daguerreotype. M. Jacobi makes use of one of the metallic plates on which an image has been obtained by the process of M. Daguerre, as a mould in the apparatus where the galvanic reduction of copper is effected. After 24 hours' exposure to an electrical current, he has obtained a galvanic tableau with a distinct impression of the photogenic image. Methods similar to these have been employed by M. Bœquillon, in Paris, to produce very extraordinary metallic moulds from the printed impressions of vignettes, &c. and the attempts at copperplate engravings by means of this process, which M. Richoux has just presented to the French Academy, show a degree of neatness and finish that is inferior to nothing of the kind which has been undertaken.—*Inventors' Adv.*

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN, GREAT CROP.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I send you a statement of Mr. ELIAS SHELTON, as delivered to the committee for awarding premiums on agricultural products, of the Cultural and Mechanic Art Society of Enfield, Somers, Ellington, and East Windsor. S. D. CHAPIN.

"The land on which I raised my crop of Indian corn the season past, had been under cultivation a number of years, and is what is denominated 'old field.' It had the previous year been sown to rye, the stubble of which was turned in sometime in the month of February, 1840. Nothing more was done to the land until about the 1st of May, when I carted upon the piece at the rate of 25 cart loads of manure to the acre, from my barn-yard. It was spread, and the cultivator passed over it so as to cover the manure. The land was furrowed each way with the plow at about three feet distance. The hills were made where the furrows intersected each other. A part of the piece was manured in the hill with well rotted manure, and a part with plaster of Paris. The corn was planted on the 17th day of May last, dropping into each hill four kernels of corn. The corn was carefully hoed twice, and at each hoeing the cultivator was used by passing it between the rows each way. At the second hoeing unleached ashes were dropped about the hills of corn at the rate of half a pint to a hill. The third hoeing was omitted, but the cultivator was used as before by passing each way between the rows. The produce was at the rate of one hundred and ninety bushels of ears of corn weighing forty-five and a half pounds per bushel, and two cart loads of pumpkins per acre.

Albany Cultivator. ELIAS SHELTON.
Somers, Conn. Jan. 30, 1841.

WONDERS OF CULTIVATION.

There is scarcely a vegetable which we now cultivate, that can be found to grow naturally. Buffon has stated that our wheat is a fictitious production, raised to its present condition by the art of agriculture. Rye, rice, barley, or even oats, are not to be found wild, that is to say, growing natural in any part of the earth, but have been altered by the industry of man from plants not now resembling them, even in such a degree as to enable us to recognize their relations. The acid and disagreeable *apium graveolens*, has been transformed into delicious celery, and the *colocort*, a plant of scanty leaves, not weighing altogether half an ounce, has

been improved into cabbage, whose leaves alone weigh many pounds, or into the cauliflower of considerable dimensions, being only the embryo of a few buds, which in their natural state would not have weighed as many grains. The potatoe again, whose introduction has added millions to our population, derives its origin from a small bitter root, which grows wild in Chili and Monte Video.

HORTICULTURAL DISCOVERY.

The American aphid or bug, of late years has proved very destructive to wall fruit, and particularly to our finest winter apple, the Ribston pippin. Mr. M. Hardy gardener to John Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, having observed during the progress of this insect over the garden under his charge, the jargonelle pear uniformly escaped the infection, it occurred to him that by engrafting the Ribston upon the jargonelle stock, the influence by which the latter seemed to resist the attack of the aphid might be imparted to the apple. This he accordingly tried three or four years ago, and the result has not only answered Mr. M. Hardy's expectations in regard to the health of the wood, but in the improvement of the fruit, both as to the size and flavour. Specimens of the wood and fruit from the infected tree, and from the engrafted one, are at present to be seen at Messrs. Dickson and Turnbull's here, and the remarkable contrast which they present affords the most convincing evidence of the beneficial effect of the system, which the experience of three successive seasons has confirmed.—*Perth Courier.*

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE VALLEY OF COLUMBIA RIVER. FRUITS.

Salal berry.—A sweet and pleasant fruit, of a dark purple color, and about the size of a grape.

Service berry.—The fruit is of the size of the thorn apple; is black when fully ripe, and pleasantly sweet, like the whortleberry.

Pampina.—A species of bush cranberry.

Raspberries.—Besides the common kinds, there is a species three times the size, and of a very delicate and rich yellow color.

Sweet Elder.—A variety of that shrub, peculiar to the Oregon region.

Strawberries.—Mr. Parker considered the strawberries of the Columbia of a more delicious flavour than any he had ever tasted.

Gooseberries.—There are four kinds:—

Common Purple.—Bush low, and very thorny.

White.—Fruit small, smooth, and very sweet.

Yellow.—An excellent kind, and flavor pleasant; it grows on a shrub free from thorns;

Deep Purple.—Of the taste and size of our winter grape, with a thorny stalk; fine flavor.

Currants.—Three kinds:—

Purple.—Very large, and well tasted; grows on a bush eight or nine feet high. This is probably the (*Ribes odoratissimum*, which was introduced into our gardens from seeds brought by Capt. Lewis, on his return from the expedition to the mouth of the Columbia, river, during the administration of Jefferson.

Yellow.—Of the size and taste of the common large red currant; the bush four or five feet high.

Scarlet.—is very beautiful, resembling the strawberry in sweetness; it grows on a low shrub.

NUTRITIVE ROOTS.

Taro.—A bulbous rooted plant, of the genus *A* run, and is planted in hills, on ground so situated as to be partially flooded with water, in the manner rice is cultivated. It is fit for use in eight or ten months from the time of planting. To prepare them for food, it is necessary that they should be roasted, when they are a substitute for bread; or they are made into porridge by pulverizing them into a paste.

Wappatoe.—is a bulbous root, the common sagittifolia, or river, below the Cascades. It becomes soft by roasting, and is a palatable and nourishing food. It is much used by the Indians, and is an article of trade. It grows in shallow lakes and marshes which are covered with water. The Indians search for it with their feet, and extricating the roots from the mud with their toes, they rise to the surface of the water.

Cammas.—is a truncated root, and is of great importance to the Indian. It grows in moist rich land, in the form of an onion. It is roasted; pounded, and made into loaves, like bread, and has a liquorice taste.

Cowish, or Biscuit root, grows in dry land, and is generally of the size of a walnut, but often larger. It tastes like the sweet potato, and is prepared for food in the same manner as the cammas, and is a tolerable substitute for bread.

Bitter Root, or Racine amere, grows in dry land, and is fusiform, like a carrot. Although not very pleasant to the taste, it is considered by the Indians and hunters as very conducive to health.

Onion.—Two kinds one of which is characterized

for its beautiful red flower, and often grows on volcanic scoræ, where no other vegetable is seen.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Red Clover.—A species different from that cultivated in our fields, but not less fragrant and beautiful.

Broom Corn. is found on the bottom land, but it is not stated whether it is a different species from that which we cultivate.

Wild Grain, resembling barley or rye.

Wild Flax.—It resembles, in all respects, that which we cultivate, except that it is a perennial plant. The Indians use it for making fishing nets. It is cut like grass, for the roots are large, and descend deep into the earth.

A flowering Vine.—Among the plants near the mouth of the Columbia river, Washington Irving describes a flowering vine, in his *Astoria*, which he considered deserving of particular notice. Each flower is composed of six petals, about three inches long, of a beautiful crimson color, the inside spotted with white. The leaves of a rich green, oval, and disposed in threes. This plant climbs upon trees, by attaching itself to them; when it has reached the topmost branches, it descends perpendicularly, and as it continues to grow, extends from tree to tree, until its vine stalks interlace the grove, like the rigging of ship. The stems of this vine are tougher and more flexible than willows, and are from three hundred to six hundred feet in length. From the fibres, the Indians manufacture baskets, of so close a texture as to hold water. Parker calls it the Vining Honeysuckle, and observes that it is one of the first ornaments of nature. *Magazine of Horticulture.* (To be Continued.)

Mince Pies.—Finding myself in an old fashioned Yankee-mince-pie-eating community, I beg to inform them of a recent discovery in the art of making them, well suited to this country in the absence of apples. Take pumpkin, peel and cut it as if to stew it the old fashioned way; put the article into a pot or kettle, cover it with water, and bring the water to a boil, just to scald it. Then drain off the water, let the pumpkins cool, and chop it up as you would apples. Add a quantity of vinegar to the chopped pumpkin, stir them together and let them soak a short space—when you use it as you would apples. The quantity of vinegar must depend on its strength. It gives the pumpkin a tart like apples, and the best judges cannot tell the difference.—Pumpkins used in the same way make an excellent substitute for green apple pies.—*Miss Sen.*

Mr Weld Editor, of the N. Y. Despatch, says the Post, tells a story in as rich and quaint a style as any lord of the quill we wot of—for example:—

"Widower Smith's wagon stopped one morning before widow Jones's door, and he gave the usual country signal, that he wanted somebody in the house, by dropping the reins, and sitting double, with his elbows on his knees.—Out tripped the widow, lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow-white cap. Good morning was said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was further to be said. "Well ma'am Jones, perhaps you don't want to sell one of your cows, no how, for nothing, any way, do you?"

"Well, there Mister Smith, you couldnt have spoke my mind better. A poor, lone woman, like me, does not know what to do with so many creatures, and I should be glad to trade if we can fix it."

So they adjourned to the meadow. Farmer Smith looked at Roan.—then at the widow.—at Brindle.—then at the widow.—at the Downing cow, and at the widow again—and so through the whole forty. The same call was made every day for a week, but farmer Smith could not decide which cow he wanted. At length on Saturday, when widow Jones was in a hurry to get through her baking for Sunday—and had "ever so much" to do in the house, as all farmers' wives and widows have on Saturday, she was a little impatient. Farmer Smith was as irresolute as ever:

"That ere Downing cow is a pretty fair creature—but—he stopped to glance at the widow's face, and then walked round her—not the widow, but the cow, "That ere short horn Durham is not a bad looking beast, but I don't know"—another look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I knew, before the late Mr. Jones bought her." Here he sighed at the allusion of the late Mr Jones, she sighed and both looked at each other. It was a highly interesting moment.

"O'd Roan is a faithful old mitch, and so is Brindle—but I have known better." A long stare succeeded this speech—the pause was getting awkward, and at last Mrs Jones broke out—

"Lord! Mr Smith, if I am the cow you want, do say so!"

The intentions of the widower Smith and the widow Jones were duly published the next day, as is the custom in Massachusetts; and as soon as they were out-published, they were married.



AGRICULTURAL.

RESPIRATION OF PLANTS.

M. Colin has read before the Academy of Sciences a memoir on the respiration of plants, the experiments detailed in which were performed with M. Edwards, Sen.

Scarcely any of the phenomena of the respiration of plants have been hitherto recognized, except the disengagement of carbonic acid gas: and this has been explained by the grain. Thus, according to this theory, the grain is only acted upon by the atmosphere, and the action of water on the respiration of plants is not to be considered. In the respiration of leaves, carbonic acid is evolved during the night, and during the day is absorbed, and oxygen is disengaged by the direct solar rays: and these facts are explained by the supposition that the carbonic acid absorbed is decomposed by the plant, its carbon appropriated, and the oxygen disengaged. But this explanation supposes the plant to possess a decomposing power which to MM. Edwards and Colin, it seems difficult to admit; and they have, in consequence, resumed the examination of this function of plants.

Hitherto, the experiments performed on the respiration of grain, have always been performed in the air; or when they have been performed in water, the explanation of the phenomena have been limited by what occurs in the air: what has been disengaged in the fluid has not been examined; but this has been done by MM. Edwards and Colin.

They took a globe with a straight neck, the capacity of which was from three to four litres of water, (about one hundred and eighty-three to two hundred and forty-four cubic inches,) with which it was filled; and they then introduced forty large and perfect Windsor beans, (feves de marais.) To the globe a bent tube was adapted, and which terminated in a jar, also filled with water. The beans were then in contact only with the water and the air which it contained, and which could not be removed on account of the mode in which the experiment was performed; and this is an important circumstance, and upon which the success of the experiment depends.

The first phenomena which appeared, was the disengagement of bubbles of air arising from the seeds; at the end of twenty-four hours the disengagement was considerable. At the expiration of four days, the beans were weighed; they had increased twenty per cent. in weight. When put into the ground, they came up perfectly, which proves that they had suffered no change. As to the production of gas, that which was disengaged, after passing through the water and being received in the tube or jar, was only a sign of the function: it could be only that portion which the water did not dissolve as it was gradually formed; it was therefore smaller in quantity than that which was dissolved. The quantity of air which had passed through the water without being dissolved, amounted to from twenty to forty millimetres (1—22 to 2—44 cubic inches,) but that which was dissolved in the water, and which was expelled from it by ebullition, was very considerable. Before this experiment the water in the globe contained about 4—577 cubic inches of air, and after the experiment, more than 30—5 cubic inches of gas were expelled. Thus the action of the beans alone produced nearly thirty cubic inches of gas. No doubt, therefore, can exist, as to the action of water in the respiration of the beans.

It was found that the gas generated consisted of, first, an enormous quantity of carbonic acid; secondly, an almost infinitely small portion of oxygen; and thirdly, a very small quantity of a gas which appeared to be azotic, or, at any rate, the authors at present so consider it; its proportion was rather smaller than that of the air contained in the water.

These experiments, then, prove that during the respiration of plants, water is decomposed, and that the carbonic acid formed is derived from the oxygen of the water, which unites with the carbon of the grain. MM. Edwards and Colin propose to examine, on a future occasion, whether carbonic acid thus formed, is totally or partially disengaged, and whether the hydrogen of the water is absorbed by the grain.—(L' Institute, No. 257, as quoted in Phil. Mag., and the Gard. Mag., Vol. p. 181.)

PROPAGATING PLANTS IN CHARCOAL.

A new method of increasing plants, by cuttings inserted in charcoal, has been practiced with considerable success in the Royal Botanic Gardens of Munich. The experiments, so far as they have been made, are of the most satisfactory description, and leave little doubt that this new discovery will lead to important benefits to the cultivator of rare plants. The article of M. Lucas, who discovered this method by mere accident, appears in the [Gardener's Magazine,] translated from the German.

We have not room, under this head, to notice at proper length the details connected with the experiment made by M. Lucas. As yet, his experiments must be considered as very imperfect, but as the results have been remarkable, he was induced to communicate, for the information of all cultivators, the success which accompanied his first attempts.

After detailing the method of preparing the charcoal and the cuttings, he proceeds to name the number of plants which he has succeeded in rooting by the process, and among them we notice some which have been generally considered as difficult to increase, and which, under M. Lucas's new plan, rooted in from eight to fourteen days: others from fourteen days to three weeks: some from three to four weeks; and others in four to six weeks.

We shall take an early opportunity to lay the substance of M. Lucas's experiment before our readers, as we are certain that the discovery of this new plan will lead to important results. Many plants which it has been found very difficult to propagate, may be readily increased by the means of charcoal dust, and in a period much shorter than it has been supposed could be accomplished.—Ed.

WINTER BUTTER.

MESSRS GAYLORD & TUCKER—There is scarcely one operation of the dairy more important to the farmer, than the manufacture of good butter; and in the winter time, experienced dairy-women are frequently disappointed in their endeavours to procure it.

The plan now used in my family with perfect and invariable success, was adopted from seeing its practical operation in the winter of 1825, in the family of Dr. Jones, of Halifax county, Virginia. Mr. Fessenden published an account of it in the first edition of his "Complete Farmer," in 1834; but having seen many plans recommended in agricultural Journals during the present winter for making good butter, of rather an equivocal character to my mind, I feel persuaded that the method now in use by my family would prove a great saving in labor and cream, wherever adopted.

The process is simply this: As soon as your milk is brought in, strain it into tin pans or pails, of a suitable size, and set them upon hot coals, or where convenient, upon a cook stove, and allow the milk to heat gradually until the temperature is nearly up to boiling heat—130 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit will answer. Then set them away and allow them to stand 48 hours. By this time the cream will rise in a thick leathery coat and in quantity and quality that will surprise any one who has never before made the experiment. Take it off and churn it by stirring with a wooden paddle, which is our method, or in any other convenient manner, and the butter will be produced immediately, and of the finest quality and flavor. The cream is perfectly separated from the milk by this method,—perfectly sweet, and there is never any disappointment in the speedy manufacture of the very finest quality of butter; and it gives more butter from the same milk than we have ever been able to obtain in any other way.

Cream may be rendered oily by heating, and butter entirely spoilt in flavor by heat, at a much lower temperature than I have suggested; but new milk will bear heat to any degree short of boiling, without the least injury to the cream which subsequently rises.

It has made my heart ache to see an industrious woman stand three or four hours over a churn, to be rewarded in the end, perhaps, by an indifferent turn-out of ill-looking butter of a doubtful flavor, and I trust I may be excused for urging the trial of this method upon every one who may not already have become familiar with it. The quantity and quality of the butter will be increased, and the labor of producing it most essentially diminished. Respectfully your Friend,

WILLIAM S. WAIT.

N. B. For the convenience of heating milk in vessels adapted to that purpose, it may be well to state the fact for the benefit of those who may not already be acquainted with it, that all the cream will rise from milk as speedily and effectually when set away in a deep pan or pail, as in a shallow vessel,—and the process of skimming rendered more easy and convenient.

Grenville, Ill. Feb. 3, 1841. Gen. Farmer.

Important to Farmers.—Col. Kenderton Smith, says the N. Y. Sun, has discovered, as he believes, the causes of mildew and rust in wheat, and a remedy for their prevention. He has prepared a long article on the subject, which will be submitted to the Agricultural

Society at its meeting in April. Should this theory be correct, our farmers will hail the intelligence with gratitude, and be greatly benefitted. The subject is one of vast importance, and should be submitted to a thorough investigation.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Every thing which contributes to the industrial arts will be considered important in New-England. Although a close observer of the progress of inventions, and somewhat sceptical on the subject, I have seen nothing for a long time which promises so much as the late discovery M. Boncherie in France; and nothing out of which Yankees will be so likely to draw profit for themselves, and their country. It may be hoped, that this discovery will be widely circulated.

Wood is one of the great staples in New-England; its value has been heretofore increased, only by mechanical skill; but now, by the aid of a man of true science, its value, its durability and its application, are likely to be extended far beyond any former conception. Mr. Boncherie's discovery, although resting on science, is so simple and plain, that those least conversant with the philosophy of vegetation will understand it at once, and be convinced of its truth. It is well known, that various experiments have been tried to render wood more durable, and even incombustible, impregnating it with common salt, or metallic salts. But the difficulty has been, to so impregnate dry wood. Mr. Boncherie has avoided that difficulty, by penetrating the wood while yet alive. He says, "Let a tree be cut off at the foot, and that foot placed in a vessel containing the conservative liquor, with which you would saturate it, and then the aspiratory effect of the leaves will cause this liquor to ascend with the sap." "Or that the tree may be notched, or partly sawed in two; or it may be felled, even, leaving a tuft of leaves sufficient to perform the aspiration upwards, and the liquor will pervade the smallest twigs, and, even the leaves."

Thus much for the preservation of the wood from dry or wet rot; a matter of sufficient importance in itself, for ship building, and other constructions—posts, railways' &c. He then informs us, that coloring matter of any hue, or variety may be introduced into the wood, by the same simple, and natural process.

For the preservation of the wood, he recommends Pyrolignite of Iron, or what he calls the mother waters of salt marshes. But you, Mr. Editor, will probably publish at some other time extracts from the report which has been made to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, by the Commission appointed to that effect. I will therefore refer your readers to that document; and conclude by some remarks of my own, tending to confirm the theory.

It is well known to farmers, and gardeners, that salt, put round the roots of a living tree will kill it, salt in large quantities is poison for a tree, and it is absorbed by the same process as the sap is, and with it; as poison is taken into the blood of live animals, although it cannot penetrate the veins of a dead body, because there is no circulation: the respiratory action of the lungs is wanting to make the blood circulate. Now the leaves are the respiratory organs of the plant, and it must have some life to absorb anything.

The tree is pervaded in all its parts with small elongated cells, which communicate with each other, through a narrow passage in which there is, perhaps, an invisible valve, or some alternate construction, and expansion doing the office of a valve. Through this passage the sap rises from cell to cell, till it reaches the leaves—or the lungs of the plant, and then descends, after undergoing a change; as the blood is changed; after passing down through the arteries, and returning by the veins. Much speculation might be had on the possible action on these cells by the motion produced by the wind on the boughs of trees, and this might be called the necessary exercise of the plant. Here is a mechanical action, which may be supposed to aid the ascent of the sap. The heat of the sun may also facilitate this operation, by expanding the fluid when it arrives to the twigs, and leaves, where it is most exposed to that heat; and thus producing a partial vacuum, which of itself is enough to cause the fluid below to rise. But it is not my intention to indulge in speculations on vegetable physiology; I will therefore recommend that experiments be tried on some of our forest trees, of different ages, the coming season, with common salt, pyrolignous salt, and with coloring matter. I would propose to bore holes all around the trees, as deep as to the heart, for the sap does not circulate in the heart. Bore these holes inclining downwards, then make trough of soft clay round the tree just below the holes, and fill it with the liquid which you have chosen, and continue to fill it so long as the tree absorbs it, or dies, as it probably will soon. It may then be cut down and put to use. As salt marshes are

not to be found in every place where it may be desirable to try this experiment, I would recommend, to take the stagnant water, after a dry time, from a peat bog, and add to it common salt. Also take some of the same water and add to it iron filings, or iron chips for a few days. This last process will color as well as harden the wood, but the coloring may be varied at pleasure with various ingredients. Our forest beach is a very close grain wood, and will in its natural state receive a high polish, but when hardened, the polish would be higher still, and some of our softer woods may thus be rendered more valuable.

For chair, and cabinet work this discovery is highly important, for the wood may be put into use as soon as it is cut down, and will be all the easier to work, especially under the saw, or lathe. We are informed by Mr. Boncherie, that wood thus prepared, preserves its flexibility, is not subject to cracks, flaws, or to warp.

About thirty years ago, Captain Foreman, of New-York, informed a friend of the writer, that it became necessary to build in great haste, a vessel in some place where vessels were notorious for not lasting sound more than seven or eight years, and there was no timber then to be had but that in the forest, then in leaf. The timber was cut, and the vessel built, and salted on the stocks. Fifteen years after, this vessel, supposed to be unsound, was examined and found to be entirely free from rot. Thus was it discovered in America, so long ago, that the sap was a necessary conductor for any foreign conservative substance into wood. This process was much less perfect, and expeditious than that of Mr. Boncherie, but, in more scientific hands it might then have led to the same results. The last process, on green timber, is somewhat like that of tanning leather: the dry hide will not take the pyroligneous solution of the tannin, until the cellular texture of the hide is expanded by soaking, and gelatine is in a situation to combine with the new alternative substance, and thus form a new compound.

Boston Courier

FRANKLIN.

ARITHMETICAL.

The following is the question referred to in the subjoined solutions:

A owed B \$500 for which B was willing to wait a year longer provided A would pay a part and the interest at 6 per cent in advance on the balance: A paid \$200, and it is desired to determine what part must be credited on the principal and what part will be required to pay the year's interest on the unpaid portion of the principal?

Mr Benett:—It is evident, in the business transaction concerning the note mentioned in your last Gazette, that as much must be deducted from the \$200 paid before endorsing, as would pay the interest on the remainder of the note;—that is the int. of \$300, plus the int. of the sum taken from the \$200, to pay the int. of the remainder of the note one year in advance. It is also evident, that this addition to the hundred must be equal to the interest of the amount due after payment, for one year. It is like wise evident, that if the interest of any sum for one year be subtracted from the principal, the sum and the remainder will have the ratio, as the amount required and \$300.

By assuming a number as a data the question can be solved through strictly not analytical; it is nearly so as the question admits. Thus the interest of \$50, is \$3.50—3 is \$47, ratio 47-fiftieths then \$300 is 47-fiftieths of how many dollars? $300 \div 47$ -fiftieths = \$319.148 44-forty-sevenths the amount due one year after the payment, and \$200—19.148 = \$180.852, sum to be endorsed, or discounting \$319.148 44-forty-sevenths endorse 198.917 and let the remainder remain on interest the ensuing year.

The most concise and be autiful way of solving such questions is by approximation. Thus the int. of \$300 is \$18, int. of \$18 is \$1.08, int. of \$.08 is \$.0648 int. of \$.0648 is \$.00388;—amount of int. is, \$19.148 = \$318.319, 148, amount due at the expiration a year.

Zanesville Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—Without claiming to be one of your "scientific correspondents" I send you the following solution of the interest question, published by you last week. When a plain process in numbers is practicable I prefer it to Position, but I am no great admirer of far-fetched analysis by numbers, since Algebra is both simple and easier; I have therefore not sought any such solution.

To know the amount to be credited we must deduct from \$200, the interest for one year on the balance of debt remaining. This remainder will consist of \$300, with its interest for one year, and an infinite series of interest on the several additions of interest; in other

words, of \$300 principal and 6 per cent on its own amount.

If we add the interest on \$100, which is \$6, in \$84, we shall have two numbers, \$94 and \$100, that bear the same ratio to each other as \$300 and a sum that shall have its own interest added to \$300.—Hence as \$94 : \$100 :: \$319.14 42-47, the sum for which the note is to be given. The interest on this sum, \$19.14 42-47 being settled for an advance, the note bears no further interest for a year. As this sum was taken out of the \$200; only \$180.85 5-47 remains to be credited.

The above question might also be very neatly solved by Position.—Zanesville Gazette.

MOSS ON GRAVEL WALKS.—A shaded gravel-walk in my garden was always covered with a mat of moss, and became perfectly green in autumnal months. I watered it in parallel and transverse strips with a solution of different salts, to see whether any of them would destroy the moss and prevent its growing again. Several appeared to kill the moss, which, however, was replaced in most cases in a very short time. I shall notice three of the solutions as having produced more permanent effects: these were corrosive sublimate sulphate of iron (green vitriol) and sulphate of copper (blue vitriol.) The first two seemed to kill the moss immediately, but they also turned it black, and at the expiration of a year it was still adhering to the surface of the gravel, black instead of green.—But the effect produced by the sulphate of copper was remarkable. The moss all entirely disappeared, and at the end of the year, when the rest of the walk was again completely carpeted, the strip which had been watered by this solution was perfectly bare. My quitting Cambridge put an end to further observations. Perhaps this hint may induce some of your correspondents to take up the subject; and I should think it very probable that either the sulphate of copper or some other salt would be found very useful in keeping the walks of gardens in squares and other confined situations free from moss.—Professor Henslow.

THICK STANDING.—A writer in one of the French Encyclopedias calculates that if the natural resources of the American Continent were fully developed, it would afford sustenance to three thousands six hundred millions of inhabitants, a number five times as great as the entire population of the globe. The writer, after advancing this proposition, goes on as follows:

And what is more surprising, there is every probability that this prodigious population will be in existence within three or four centuries. The imagination is lost in contemplating a state of things which will make so great and rapid a change in the condition of the world. We almost fancy it is a dream, and yet the result is based on principles quite as certain as those which govern the conduct of men in their ordinary pursuits. Nearly all social improvements spring from the reciprocal influence of condensed numbers and diffused intelligence.

What then will be the state of Society in America two centuries hence, when a thousand or two millions of civilized men are crowded into a space comparatively so narrow, and speaking only two languages, as will doubtless be the case? History shows that wealth, power, science, literature, as follows in the train of numbers, general intelligence and freedom. The same causes which transferred the sceptre of civilization and the weight of influence from the banks of the Euphrates and the Nile to Western Europe, must in the course of no long period, carry them from the latter to the plains of the Mississippi, and the Amazon.

THE GREAT STEAMSHIP.—The following is copied from the Philadelphia Gazette, and gives a more particular account of the Great Steamship, now building in Bristol, (Eng.) than we have yet seen:—Egis

The great iron steamship now being built at Bristol, will probably combine a greater number and variety of untried principles than were ever before united in any one enterprise of the same magnitude and importance. The vessel herself—her enormous magnitude—(about 3600 tons it is said)—her material—(plate iron)—her engines, nearly twelve hundred horse nominal power—cylinders one hundred and twenty inches in diameter!—no piston rods!—no beams! the connecting rod laying hold immediately on the piston and a moveable hollow casing playing through a stuffing box in the top of the piston to give play to the said connecting rod!—an unlimited application of the expansive principle!—and to crown all, no paddle wheels, no paddle boxes projecting from her vast sides,—no apparent propelling power, but an unseen agent revolving under her keel and enabling her to

Walk the water like a thing of life

Verily, verily, we live in an age of wonders, and i

the mechanical genius of the era give safe birth to this creature of its conception, and foster her into vigorous maturity, it will be difficult henceforward to set any bounds to locomotion over the waters of the deep. One and one only obvious improvement remains, to give grace and beauty as well as speed and power to the steamship. Remove the funnel—annihilate the smoke. This is far from being impracticable. The chief use of the funnel is to produce the necessary draft in the furnaces. This draft may be produced by a fan and a variety of other expedients well known to engineers and the products of combustion may be blown into the sea. Do this and you will restore to the ship that wondrous divinity and grace, all those picturesque qualities which have rendered her the favourite theme of the poet and the artist, and you will at the same time remove one of those parts of the machinery (if the chimney can be so called) which is most vulnerable in war elements.

Original.

HINTS TO CAPITALISTS.

MR. EDITOR:—Suppose we had in the state of Maine sufficient manufactures to make all the glass, here used, all the scythes, hoes, shovels, boots, and shoes, and other things manufactured in other states which we purchase, at an immense drain of our cash, by which means there would be a more dense population, evidently to the great advantage of the farming interests. Would the poor be thereby injured? If not, will not every man of capital, turn his funds to this end, instead of shaving notes, and inundating the state with stores so called bringing those very articles here, to excite us to buy, instead of doing what we can to cause them to be manufactured among us.

A FRIEND TO A DENSE POPULATION.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The following receipt for making Brandreth's pills, is from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, furnished by a correspondent in New York:—Colocyth, 4 oz; Aloe, 2 lbs; Gamboge, 1 lb; Castile Soap, 1-2 lb; Oil of Peppermint, 2 drachms; Oil Cinnamon, 1 drachm. Mix and divide into pills.—Yankee Farmer.

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

EXCURSIONS IN MAINE.

MINOT.—This town has a large territory and a fair proportion of good farming land, and consequently ranks high as an agricultural district. It has also some beautiful scenery and affords opportunity for very pleasant excursions, especially on the shores of some of its lakes. The road from Lewiston falls leads by one of these beautiful lakes which is sometimes agitated by a brisk breeze, and rolls its murmuring waves almost into the road which runs along its margin. It is seldom that we have enjoyed a more delightful ride than when making a part of the circuit of this sheet, which has a road encircling it in view of its fair surface and tiny islands. There are other views in the town well worthy a ride into the country.

There are several villages of some importance as centres of business, and a large body of enterprising and prosperous farmers have their well arranged farm houses scattered through the town. Its population in 1830 was 2908, and in 1837 it had 3326.

There are 27 school districts which report 1524 scholars of suitable age to attend the public schools. High schools are taught frequently in the autumn in one or more parts of the town, and some scholars are furnished from this place for our colleges and professional institutions.

In 1838 there were raised in this town 29,797 bushels of corn, a larger quantity than was reported by any other town in the State. The quantity of wheat reported was 9979 bushels.

There is a good supply of water power which is employed for driving various machinery. The little Androscoggin passes through the town and empties into the Androscoggin near Lewiston Falls. There are mills upon this river both at Minot corner and at West Minot.

Much attention is given in this town to the raising of wool, and large quantities of fine wool are here produced, for the manufactories in the State and elsewhere.

The shoe business has been for a few years conducted with some success. Two establishments of considerable extent have been in operation here and given employment to a large number of families. The leather manufactured is chiefly brought from Boston, New York or Philadelphia, very little of it being purchased in Maine; and yet probably a considerable part of it was tanned in the State and sent to those cities for a market. While vast quantities of leather are manufactured in the State, (and this must continue to be the case for a long time to come) it is reasonable to enquire why is not the same business carried on extensively among us? Why should our young men in large num-

bers go to Massachusetts to work at shoe making when the business can with so much advantage be carried on in our midst, and give employment to great numbers of females as well as males? It is an argument for this employment, that it may be carried on by our farmers in the winter season, when other labors are less numerous and pressing. It can also be carried on without extensive capital. Then it can be carried on in families without the necessity of the members leaving a quiet home, and congregating in large masses. The cutting is done at a central building which is also the place of deposit for the manufactured articles. From this place the materials are taken out in parcels to the several families, and when manufactured, the work is returned and exchanged for other materials. This process is carried on in a circle of several miles.

Minot is the residence of Capt. Ladd, the President of the Peace Society, whose labors have been so extensively devoted to the promotion of the principles of peace. His farm and residence, with the shrubbery which surrounds it, render this locality worthy of a visit.

TURNER.—This town lies north of Minot, and has perhaps even finer views, and a larger share of good farms and farmers, in proportion to the population, than Minot. This may be considered one of the best townships of land in the state, it is watered by the 20 mile river which gives a good water power in the principal village, and afford facilities for extensive manufacturing operations. A woollen manufactory has been established here within a short period which is to be used for the benefit of the farmers in this region as well as for the manufacture of goods to be sent to other parts of the country. The building is a very good model for the purpose, and it is presumed there will not be wanting skill for the manufacture of valuable fabrics. The stream which passes through the place has some beautiful meadows and intervals scenery, and adds to the beauty and value of the place. The eastern line of Turner is bounded by the Androscoggin River, which is crossed by two bridges. There are several ridges of land in Turner which are very beautiful, and the roads pass over them so as to display their beauty and also that of the valleys, to great advantage. This town as well as Minot has fine flocks of sheep, and a good share of the fine qualities of wool.

In 1833 there was 8691 bushels of wheat returned for premium, and 23341 bushels of corn. The population in 1837, was 2435, so that the amount of corn raised in this town was greater in proportion to the population than in Minot, although Minot has the greatest number of bushels of any town in the State. The number of bushels of corn to each inhabitant in Minot was about 8 and 6-10. In Turner it was about 9 and 5-10. The quantity of wheat to the inhabitant in Minot was about three bushels; in Turner it was more than three and 1/2 bushels to each inhabitant. The amount of both kind was in Minot 11 6-10 to each person; in Turner it was about thirteen bushels to each inhabitant. Probably no town in the state which has been so long settled and has so large a population, that can exhibit so large an amount of bread stuff to the inhabitant. It is not to be supposed however that Turner has yet done its best in farming. With such a soil and with so much energy and agricultural skill as may be called into play here, the fields of Turner may yet present a richer harvest.

The interests of education here receive a good degree of attention. There are nearly twenty school districts, and the returns indicate that they are generally well attended. Beside the common schools there is a provision for high schools, which is a good feature in the policy of the town. There is a fund arising from lands reserved in the settlement of the town, for schools and the support of the ministry, which yields for the support of high schools about \$200 per year. With this the teachers can be employed for about three months each year, and two such schools are thus usually sustained in the autumn. These schools are accessible to all scholars between the ages of 12 and 21 years, and when the schools are not crowded, those under 12 years of age are sometimes admitted. No tuition is charged to scholars, and the schools are located in different parts of the town to accommodate the scholars in the way that the trustees deem proper. The number in each school varies with different years from 40 to 70 scholars. The good effects of this arrangement may be seen in various ways. We have already seen, that they do not neglect the farming interests on this account, for they raise more bread stuff than their neighbors generally, and the appearance of the town indicates agricultural thrift and zeal. It is also true that Turner furnishes a large number of school teachers who are thorough in the various branches. It is also worthy of notice that the desire for knowledge thus awakened is favorable to the literary institutions in other towns. At the present moment there is a larger delegation from Turner in the Buckle High School and Lyceum than from any of the neighboring towns where less is done for the support of high schools. Some seventeen scholars from Turner have been present during the term and it is due to the influence of the high schools at Turner, to say that this delegation does not discredit them.

It is desirable that provisions should be made in ev

ery town for higher instruction than the common schools afford. There is in Oxford County a vigorous class of mind and it is very desirable that this mind should be vigorously cultivated. It should be done by a process which shall not withdraw interest from the common schools.

SUMMARY.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

The business of the past week has related chiefly to subjects of mere local interest. It must not be inferred from the fact that we have little to report from week to week, that the Legislature is idle. There is a large mass of private business, which must be acted upon, and which takes time. Were it not that they were waiting for the valuation committee to complete their immense labor, it is probable they would have pressed business through more rapidly. The principal topic of discussion for the past week has been an order directing the committee on the finance to assess a tax of \$200,000.

We are satisfied that one of the most important improvements in our Constitution would be to reduce the number of our representatives to one hundred. In that case, there would be a saving of \$200 per day, in the expense of attendance, and the business would doubtless be transacted much more expeditiously and efficiently. The great State of Pennsylvania, has but one hundred members in its house.—*Temp. Gaz.*

FOREIGN.—The British Queen has arrived at New York, after a boisterous passage of 24 1-2 days, having been compelled to put into Halifax to repair her paddles which had been carried away in her conflict with the elements.

The report of Mr. Pickens had reached England and had produced no small sensation. Lord Mountcastle, in the House of Lords, expressed his belief that it could not be a genuine document.—He had too good an opinion of the understandings and feelings of the people of the United States to believe it. Some warlike rumors were afloat—but probably they would prove nothing but rumors.

Accounts had been received from Canton to Dec. 18. There does not appear to have been much progress made in the settlement of the difficulties between England and China.

KENNEBEC DAM.—Operations upon this structure have been continued through the winter, cutting down the front of the old part, so as to give the water a perpendicular fall, repairing weak places, &c. It now wears the appearance of strength and permanency. Preparations are in progress for erecting a building on the ledge at the West side, to contain a saw mill, shingle and lath machines, and a grist mill. We have not learned that any extensive project is in immediate agitation—but it is not to be supposed that the immense water power that has been created, will remain long unemployed; and when one successful experiment has been made, there will doubtless be a gradual extension of works of different characters, till the original hopes and expectations of the enterprising proprietors are in a good measure realized.—*Temp. Gaz.*

Dreadful accident. A pedlar came to his death in a most shocking manner, recently, on the Columbia Railroad. It appears that he was a passenger, and looking out of the window of the car, his hat blew off. He stepped out of the car, on to the landing outside of it, and while endeavoring to get on to the ground by some means lost his balance, and fell between the cars in a diagonal manner across the track. The wheel of the hind car passed over his body, at the right hip, cutting off both his legs, and also the left arm. The unfortunate man lived but a few moments after.

We understand the bills of the Lafayette Bank, Bangor, are not received at the Suffolk Bank the Bank having surrendered its charter. Also the bills of the St. Croix Bank, Calais, Maine, are not received.—*Boston Paper.*

Fire in Saco and Sudden Death.—A barn attached to the house of Henry S. Thacher, Esq. of Saco, was burned on Sunday afternoon of last week. The barn was very near the house, and its furniture was all removed. The citizens, young and old, male and female turned out, and worked well. Loss about \$1000. A melancholy event occurred at the fire. Capt. Christopher Howe, formerly of South Berwick, in the State, was standing by and was observed to falter. Some gentlemen immediately assisted him. He revived a little, and then fell, a corpse! He was 69 years old.

Death of General Harrison. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the death of President Harrison, says:—

"Many have prognosticated the death of Gen Harrison at an early day. Mr J. Q. Adams, among others, said he could not survive the change of life and habits. Some said that he exposed himself too much and was too fond of affecting the habits of youth and vigor. Many noticed with alarm, his carelessness of his health, when he walked from the Railroad Depot, on his arrival in this city, through sleet and snow, to

the City Hall, bareheaded—refusing even to have an umbrella held over him.

His age was sixty-eight—the same age at which Gen. Washington died.

Interesting to Abolitionists.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided unanimously, according to the Washington Globe, that Congress has no right, under the clause of the Constitution giving it power to regulate commerce among the states, to prohibit the transportation of slaves from State to State.

Editors of newspapers are very much like Apothecaries. They make new mixtures every day, by pouring out of one vessel into another.

John C. Carr, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at West Newbury, in the room of Mr Daniel Pillsbury, resigned.

Milk Sickness.—The Legislature of Kentucky, at its late session passed a joint resolution, offering a reward of \$3000 for the discovery of the cause of milk sickness in cows, at any time within five years.

Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, with a small quantity of scraped mace, all mixed together and placed in a silk bag, is a choice article for a lady's toilet.

To Whiten Maple Sugar. Put the sugar in a tub with holes in the bottom and mix rye flour thin with water, spread it on the sugar and it will draw out the color, and leaves the sugar as white as Havana.

Jno. D. Adams, formerly Cashier of the Fulton Bank of Boston, committed suicide by drowning himself, at St. Louis, about the first of March.

Married.

In Wiscasset, Mr George Dodge to Miss Mary Jane Stevens.

In Washington city, at the residence of Dr. Lindsey, by Rev. Dr. Chapin, President of Columbia College, Rev. Peter Parker, M. D. of Canton, (China,) to Miss Harriet Webster of Washington.

DIED.

In Hallowell, Mrs Abrah, consort of the late Hon. E. T. Warren, aged 55.

In Bangor, Mrs. Sophrona Preston, wife of Charles Buck, Esq. and daughter of Gen. Jedediah Herrick of Hampden, aged 38.

In Jay, Silas Curtis, son of Asa Libby, aged 6 weeks. Harriet, daughter of Moses Stone, aged 15 months.—Mrs Lucy, wife of Jeremiah Chase, aged 28 years.—Mrs Margaret Eudge, aged 77, relict of Capt. James Budge.

In Dover, Miss Mary Ann Witham, aged 17 years 4 mos.—daughter of Mr Jesse Witham, of Sebec. This is the third death that has taken place in the family of Mr W. within the short space of eight months.

In Freedom, Mr Moses Leighton, aged 36. He was at the raising of a small frame, and there being a lack of help, it fell and a portion of the frame struck Mr L. breaking his back. He died in two hours, leaving a wife and five children.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 5, 1841.

(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 25 yoke Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, and 2000 Swine.

Pricing.—Beef Cattle—Sales quick, and last week's prices fully sustained. Extra \$6 50 a 6 75; first quality 6 a 6 25; second quality 5 50 a 5 75; third quality 5 a 5 25.

Working Oxen—Sales were noticed at \$62, 70, 80, 85, 100 and 110.

Cows and Calves—Sales \$20, 25, 28, 30, and one at 40.

Sheep—None at market.

Swine—Lots to peddle were sold at 4, 4 1-8 for Sows and 5, 5 1-8 for Barrows. At retail 5 for Sows and 6 for Barrows.

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.

THE peculiarities of this chemical compound are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibres, nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure in case of local inflammation. Scrofulous affections. King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain exists.

A gentleman travelling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in praise of JEW DAVID'S PLASTER, and of the [as he considered] miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the general influence of that balmy and delicious climate.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of

the chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the mean time he drank freely of an herb of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of skin disappeared, his pain removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The purchaser will find them to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the label which accompanies each box. We discard the idea of publishing a long list of certificates. A treatise on the most prominent, their symptoms, and manner of cure, a history of the Medicines, together with many valuable certificates from Physicians and others, the authors of which may be called upon or referred to by written communications can be obtained gratis, by calling on any one of our regular agents. Price 50 cts.

Arrangements are making for establishing agencies in every town in the State for the sale of the above. Any one in the habit of selling Medicines in any town where there is no agent appointed and is desirous of acting as such, is requested to call on the subscriber who will supply them, and those who were supplied in part, can now obtain an assortment by calling on

SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL,

General Agent for the State of Maine, to whom orders may be addressed. 51

Boston Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
The Plough to which has been awarded the greatest number of Premiums.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have been long and extensively engaged in the manufacturing of Ploughs and other Agricultural Implements, and were the first who lengthened the ground work, and otherwise so improved the form of the CAST-IRON PLOUGH, that it takes up the furrow-slice with the greatest ease, bearing it equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board—turning it over FLAT, with the least possible bending and twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroken, creating very slight friction, and of course requiring the least power of draft. Their CASTINGS are composed of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers) of several kinds of iron—it is this which gives them so much celebrity for superior strength and durability, and which too are greatly increased by their peculiar construction and proportions.

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at their FAIR, held at New York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts Charitable Association, at their Fair, held at Boston, each awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, MEDALS for the BEST and MOST PERFECT PLOUGHS; and at many Ploughing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Massachusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs by committees, and the universal approbation of their performances, by the congregated practical Farmers.

At the Ploughing Matches of the Agricultural Society, in the justly celebrated Agricultural County of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 & '40, ALL THE PREMIUMS for the BEST work in the FIELD, were awarded to competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Ploughs; and although their plough failed to receive the award of the State Society's premium, at the trial at Worcester, in the Autumn of 1840, they, nevertheless, had the higher satisfaction of seeing all the (NINE) premiums for the best work in the field carried off by nine different ploughmen, who performed their work with nine different Ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, running side by side, competing for the premium with the same plough to which was awarded the State Society's premium; and it is here worthy of remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by two full committees (of seven each) of the most intelligent and practical farmers, (whose occupation best qualifies them to judge correctly in such matters) and who were selected from different parts of the country, and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricultural Society.

The effect of their unremitting efforts to perfect the plough has been to give them so wide and extensive a patronage, that they have been induced to open and connect with their Manufactory, a HOUSE in BOSTON, for the sale of their Ploughs, and other Agricultural Tools and Machines, under the name of BOSTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, (superintended personally by one of the firm) where they now offer at wholesale and retail, not only the one SUPERIOR GREEN SWORD Plough, but a variety, consisting of twenty-five different sizes, forms and kinds, among which, are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and all modes, notions, and principles of ploughing and culture; together with an extensive assortment of other Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines.

ALL PLOUGHS, and many other articles offered by them are made under their own immediate care and inspection, by the best of workmen, (not employed by the job) which, with the machinery patented, and as yet used only by themselves, affording great facilities for despatch, and enables them to offer to Farmers and Dealers, articles of a superior quality, and on terms unusually liberal.

April 16, 1841.

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Winthrop Lyceum.

A meeting of the Winthrop Lyceum will be holden at the Masonic Hall in this Village, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

Question for discussion:—Are Railroads, on the whole, a benefit to the community, as they have been constructed in the United States?

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. Winthrop, April 16, 1841.

Resurrection or Persian Pills.

SUPERIOR to the Hygean, Brandreth's Evan's Indian Purgative, and Matchless (priced) Sanative, or any other Pills or compound before the public as certified to by physicians and others. Let none condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are certain they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable or Persian Pills, that they are preeminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their sovereign power over disease, they would keep them, and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands, who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness should use the PERSIAN PILLS freely when needed; no injury can ensue from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILLS.—The name of these Pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. The vegetable productions being of a peculiar kind lead to experiments to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1793, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic. Large box contains 73 Pills—Price 63 cts.—Small Box 35—Price 31 cts.

SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL.

Gen. Ag't. for the State of Maine, to whom orders may be addressed. 50

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

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LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at L WINTHROP, April 1, 1841.

Briggs, Rowland
Bragoon, James
Bailey, Ezekiel & Son
Benson, Abigail
Bailey, Moses
Chandler, Albert
Carrier, Noah (2)
Chandler, Alpheus M.
Chandler, William
Douglass, Sarah
Dexter, Nathaniel
Foster, Otis Jr.
Foster, Nathan
Foster, Otis
Fairbanks, Daniel A.
Fairbanks, Asa
Gilbert, Caleb
Goodale, David H.
Harvey, John
Howard, James C.

Howard, Oakes
Hains, Walter
Jackson, Phoebe
King, Samuel
Marrow, Zelotes
Maxwell, John
Pray, Catharina E.
Pettigill, Harvey
Richmond, Warren
Richardson, Ruth
Sturdley, William
Shaw, William S.
Stanley, Susan
Towle, James
Tyler, Mary Ann
White, Joel, Jr.
White, Joel
Wood, Joanna
Warren, Chas. S.
Wing, Benj. F.

DAVID STANLEY P. M.

Removal.

The Office of the Maine Farmer will be removed next week to the first building west of the Brick School House in this village. April 16.

To Seth May, residing at Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, Esquire and Justice of the Peace in and for said County.

THE subscribers being three of the members of the Corporation called the Winthrop Manufacturing Company. A Corporation duly established by a law of the State of Maine, and having its usual place of business at Winthrop aforesaid, respectfully represent that it is desirable to hold a meeting of said Corporation, for reasons set forth in the Laws of Maine, Chapter 678, Section 1.—and that said meeting be held at the house of Stephen Sewall in said Winthrop on the tenth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty one, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The following are the objects of said meeting.

1. To choose officers.
 2. To confirm a sale of the property of said Corporation, and to provide for the legal execution and delivery of any and all deeds, and other instruments that may be necessary for that purpose.
 3. To adopt any and all measures that may be necessary or expedient in order to bring the affairs of said Corporation to a close.
 4. To transact any or all other business that may legally come before said meeting.
- And you are hereby requested to issue your warrant accordingly.

EDMUND MONROE,
BENJAMIN SEWALL,
EDWARD S. ERVING,
Cashier Hancock Bank.
BENJAMIN SEWALL,

Administrator of Estate of H. H. Wright.
March 24, 1841.

State of Maine, Kennebec ss. March 31st A. D. 1841.
To Benjamin Sewall, one of the subscribers to the foregoing application.

You are hereby required to notify a meeting of the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, to be held at the house of Stephen Sewall, in Winthrop, in said County of Kennebec, on the tenth day of May A. D. 1841, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes expressed in said application, by causing an attested copy of said application, and of this warrant, to be published in the Portland Advertiser, being the paper designated to print the laws of the State of Maine, and also in the Maine Farmer, a public newspaper printed at Winthrop, in said County of Kennebec, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before said time of meeting.

SETH MAY, Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to an application to Seth May Esquire, and his warrant thereon, of which the foregoing is a true copy, there will be a meeting of the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, at the house of Stephen Sewall, in the town of Winthrop, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1841, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes in said application set forth. BENJAMIN SEWALL.
March 1841

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Winthrop, about one mile from the Baptist Meeting House, and near the Friends' Meeting House, and eight miles from Augusta and Hallowell. Said farm contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land and well proportioned as to tillage, pasturing and woodland, a valuable orchard with choice ingrafted apples and pears, and a good dwelling house, 42 feet by 32, porch and wood-house attached to it, a barn 63 feet by 35, with two sheds 40 feet each attached to it, and a shop and granary 32 by 22 feet and a cider-mill, a valuable well of water at the house and another at the barn; likewise a dwelling house in good repair about forty rods from the above, fitted for two small families with a good well of water and a shop if desired. I will sell my stock and farming tools together with one hundred barrels of cider in suitable hogsheds for making vinegar. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment easy.

WADSWORTH FOSTER.

Winthrop, February 25, 1841.

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Guardian's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Licence to me granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, the subscriber will sell at public auction on Monday the 26th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premises, the dwelling house and barn together with about one quarter of an acre of land more or less, situate in Winthrop, in said county of Kennebec, being the same premises which Moses Joy now occupies.

Said House, &c is situated in a pleasant part of Winthrop Village, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel, and would be a convenient tenement for a small family to occupy.

Possession given immediately. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. DANIEL CARR,

Guardian to Eudah Joy.

Winthrop, March 31st, 1841.

Sw13

POETRY.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

I told her that her marble brow,
O'er which her auburn locks were straying,
Was like a drift of purest snow,
Where golden sunset rays are playing.

I told her that her soft blue eyes
Would shame the brightest stars of heaven
That light the chambers of the skies,
Upon a moonlight summer's even.

I swore no sunny cloud could vie
In snowy whiteness with her bosom,
And that her cheeks had stole their dye
From wild rose and magnolia blossom.

I vowed that unto her alone,
My burning heart had worship given,
That should she on its homage frown,
'Twould then to dark despair be driven.

I swore I'd ever keep my vows,
As true as rule, or square or plummet,
But she placed her finger on her nose,
And told me that I 'couldn't come it.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

SANSON, THE HEADSMAN.

We translate from a German paper, the following sketch of Sanson, the Parisian executioner, who certainly has claim to be regarded as a hero. History cannot point to another who has bereft so many of his fellow creatures of life. Slaughter was the only trade he knew, and it was his fortune to wield the axe when scores of heads fell of a morning. He was no vulgar Jack Ketch to strangle thieves and assassins—Kings, queens, princes, statesmen, politicians, and demagogues, all ranks of society, bowed before his fatal presence and never rose again.—*Courier*.

"Have you read the French papers? Do you know who is dead! Let me enlighten you. There died in Paris on the 20th August last, an old man of 87, named Henri Sanson, Headman of the department of the Seine. Methinks I see you turn up your nose, and wonder of what consequence whether there is one executioner more or less in the world. But this Henri Sanson, my indifferent reader, was no common despatcher of low assassins, incendiaries, coiners, and such rabble; he was the headman *par excellence*, the Nemesis of the French Nation, the last act of the bloody drama of 1789. In him has a portion of France's blood-inscribed story sunk to the grave; for he was, during the first Revolution, the *Exécuteur des hautes œuvres*, through whose hands passed the heads of nearly all those who at that period perished by the guillotine in the *Place de Concord*. Henri Sanson was at that time an active young man of twenty years, attached to no party, and he struck off to-day the head of an ardent royalist, with the same composure that he would the next day of a suspected republican. History can tell of no second executioner, who has separated from their shoulders so many world-renowned heads, or marshalled so much of life "the way to dusty death." In the times when the guillotines *en permanence* held the French populace in check, from thirty to forty heads daily have been known to fall beneath his axe—it is not therefore to be wondered at, that he should have acquired an unerring skill in his bloody art. Let us take a hearty peep into his day book of terrors, and let pass in review the bloody ghosts which rise out of the catastrophe of that time, to remind us of the horrors of the past.

First meets our eye the shade of the 24th January, 1791. It bears a broken crown, and what is sadder still, a broken heart. This crowned shade is Louis XVI, King by the grace of God, who stalks a warning example through the ranks of God's anointed, and calls to them—"Be just and firm!"

Next rise the pale manes of the 16th October, 1793. The pale features marked by sorrow, deep indeed, but which still has not been able to extinguish the brightness of their beauty. On the snow white neck rests the blood drops of the guillotine. The lovely head, which, once adorned with a diamond crown, now bears one of thorns, is that of Maria Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa, sister of the Emperor Joseph, and the unhappy Louis's consort.

Now flits across the scene a shade, whose aspect fills us with disgust. That bald head, with its load of sin, fell on the 6th November, 1793. It is Philip of Orleans, Philip Egalite, the aim at his brother's Crown. Two years before, as Louis lost his Crown upon the scaffold, Philip had from his cabriolet gazed through his opera glass upon the execution of his royal brother, as an opera dilettante would view the pas-sent of a Fanny Flissler. His shade may also serve as a warning beacon, through centuries to come, reminding us of the fowler caught in his own snare.

Next arises from the darkness of the grave the giant shade of the 15th April, 1794. His powerful frame, and fierce aspect, which even in death started all around, point out to the Jupiter Fulminans of the rev-

olutionary Olympus, the herculean Danto, whose voice had been compared to the thunder's roar, and his oratory to the scorching lightning-flash. Man of terror, who brought thee to the axe?

Next follows the shade of the 28th July, 1794, that of Maximilian Robespierre, and close upon his heels, those of his brothers, Augustin, St. Just, Couthon, Lebas Henriot, and seventeen others of their associates. The nine Thermidor, the holiday eve of the French Revolution, was a hard day for our headsman. As he had once shown to them the fair head of their king, so did he on this day exhibit to the exulting populace the distorted features of the dictator; and as they shouted their approbation, each one thought to himself—"Now can we sleep in peace, without the fear of being awakened by the hangman." But on that night, when exhausted Paris gave itself up to sweet repose, could Sanson, who had annihilated the head of the reign of terror close no eye, for Robespierre, and the whole train of revolutionary victims, gathered in a bloody circle around his bed, and chased the sleep from his eyelids; then did he fold his hands and pray—Father in heaven, forgive me—I was but the instrument! From that day, the *Exécuteur des hautes œuvres* rested from his labors; he wiped the blood from his axe, and with a heavy sigh, laid his hands in his lap.

After a lapse of forty-two years, during which he had successively seen rise and pass away, the Directory, the Triumvirate, the Consulate, the Emperor Napoleon. Louis XVIII., and Charles X., he was again called by Louis Philippe to the place of execution, to try his axe's edge anew on Fieschi and his confederates, and shortly afterwards on young Alibaud. He brushed the rust from his guillotine, and carried into effect, with the same impartiality as heretofore, the decrees of the law. Louis XVI's head was one of the first, and Alibaud's the last that fell beneath his hands. The Nemesis of France, Henri Sanson, now sleeps tranquilly in the church yard.—*N. Y. American*.

HALLOWELL DYE HOUSE.

DENNIS & SMITH,

SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN DYERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Hallowell, Gardiner, and vicinity, that they have commenced the above business in Hallowell, at Brett's building, foot of Winthrop Street, where they pledge themselves to do all work entrusted to their care, in as good style as can be done in Boston, New York, or elsewhere, and at short notice and reasonable prices.

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Hallowell, Dec. 8, 1840 49

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